Wu and Zheng *Journal of Inequalities and Applications* 2014, 2014:128
http://www.journalofinequalitiesandapplications.com/content/2014/1/128

Journal of Inequalities and Applications
a SpringerOpen Journal

RESEARCH Open Access

Commutators of intrinsic square functions on generalized Morrey spaces

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Abstract

In this paper, we obtain the boundedness of intrinsic square functions and their commutators generated with BMO functions on generalized Morrey spaces. Our theorems extend some well-known results.

MSC: 42B20; 42B35

Keywords: intrinsic square functions; commutators; generalized Morrey spaces; BMO functions

1 Introduction

The intrinsic square functions were first introduced by Wilson in [1, 2]. They are defined as follows. For $0 < \alpha \leq 1$, let $\mathcal{C}_\alpha$ be the family of functions $\phi : \mathbb{R}^n \mapsto \mathbb{R}$ such that ϕ's support is contained in $\{x : |x| \leq 1\}$, $\int \phi\, dx = 0$, and for $x, x' \in \mathbb{R}^n$,

$$\left|\phi(x) - \phi(x')\right| \leq \left|x - x'\right|^\alpha.$$

For $(y,t) \in \mathbb{R}^{n+1}_+$ and $f \in L^1_{\mathrm{loc}}(\mathbb{R}^n)$, set

$$A_\alpha f(t,y) \equiv \sup_{\phi \in \mathcal{C}_\alpha} \left|f * \phi_t(y)\right|,$$

where $\phi_t(y) = t^{-n}\phi(\frac{y}{t})$. Then we define the varying-aperture intrinsic square (intrinsic Lusin) function of f by the formula

$$G_{\alpha,\beta}(f)(x) = \left(\int\int_{\Gamma_\beta(x)} \big(A_\alpha f(t,y)\big)^2 \frac{dy\,dt}{t^{n+1}}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}},$$

where $\Gamma_\beta(x) = \{(y,t) \in \mathbb{R}^{n+1}_+ : |x - y| < \beta t\}$. Denote $G_{\alpha,1}(f) = G_\alpha(f)$.

This function is independent of any particular kernel, such as Poisson kernel. It dominates pointwise the classical square function (Lusin area integral) and its real-variable generalizations. Although the function $G_{\alpha,\beta}(f)$ depends on the kernels with uniform compact support, there is a pointwise relation between $G_{\alpha,\beta}(f)$ with different β ($\beta \geq 1$):

$$G_{\alpha,\beta}(f)(x) \leq \beta^{\frac{3n}{2}+\alpha} G_\alpha(f)(x).$$

We refer for details to [1].

The intrinsic Littlewood-Paley g-function and the intrinsic g_λ^*-function are defined, respectively, by

$$g_\alpha f(x) = \left(\int_0^\infty \bigl(A_\alpha f(t,y)\bigr)^2 \frac{dt}{t} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}},$$

$$g_{\lambda,\alpha}^* f(x) = \left(\int\int_{\mathbb{R}_+^{n+1}} \left(\frac{t}{t+|x-y|} \right)^{n\lambda} \bigl(A_\alpha f(t,y)\bigr)^2 \frac{dy\,dt}{t^{n+1}} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}.$$

In [1], Wilson proved the following result.

Theorem A *Let $1 < p < \infty$, $0 < \alpha \le 1$, then G_α is bounded from $L^p(\mathbb{R}^n)$ to itself.*

After that, Huang and Liu [3] studied the boundedness of intrinsic square functions on weighted Hardy spaces. Moreover, they characterized the weighted Hardy spaces by intrinsic square functions. In [4] and [5], Wang and Liu obtained some weak type estimates on weighted Hardy spaces. In [6] and [7], Wang considered intrinsic functions and the commutators generated with BMO functions on weighted Morrey spaces. Let b be a locally integrable function on $\mathbb{R}^n$. Setting

$$A_{\alpha,b} f(t,y) \equiv \sup_{\phi\in\mathcal{C}_\alpha} \left| \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \bigl[b(x)-b(z)\bigr]\phi_t(y-z)f(z)\,dz \right|,$$

the commutators are defined by

$$[b,G_\alpha]f(x) = \left(\int\int_{\Gamma(x)} \bigl(A_{\alpha,b} f(t,y)\bigr)^2 \frac{dy\,dt}{t^{n+1}} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}},$$

$$[b,g_\alpha]f(x) = \left(\int_0^\infty \bigl(A_{\alpha,b} f(t,y)\bigr)^2 \frac{dt}{t} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}},$$

and

$$\bigl[b,g_{\lambda,\alpha}^*\bigr]f(x) = \left(\int\int_{\mathbb{R}_+^{n+1}} \left(\frac{t}{t+|x-y|} \right)^{\lambda n} \bigl(A_{\alpha,b} f(t,y)\bigr)^2 \frac{dy\,dt}{t^{n+1}} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}.$$

A function $f \in L^1_{\mathrm{loc}}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ is said to be in $\mathrm{BMO}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ if

$$\|f\|_* = \sup_{x\in\mathbb{R}^n, r>0} \frac{1}{|B(x,r)|} \int_{B(x,r)} \bigl|f(y) - f_{B(x,r)}\bigr|\,dy < \infty,$$

where $f_{B(x,r)} = \frac{1}{|B(x,r)|} \int_{B(x,r)} f(y)\,dy$.

In this paper, we will consider G_α, g_α, $g_{\lambda,\alpha}^*$ and their commutators on generalized Morrey spaces. Let $\varphi(x,r)$ be a positive measurable function on $\mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^+$. For any $f \in L^p_{\mathrm{loc}}(\mathbb{R}^n)$, we denote by $L^{p,\varphi}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ the generalized Morrey spaces, if

$$\|f\|_{L^{p,\varphi}(\mathbb{R}^n)} = \sup_{x\in\mathbb{R}^n, r>0} \varphi(x,r)^{-1} \left(\int_{B(x,r)} \bigl|f(x)\bigr|^p\,dx \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} < \infty.$$

In [8], Mizuhara introduced these generalized Morrey spaces $L^{p,\varphi}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ and discussed the boundedness of the Calderón-Zygmund singular integral operators. Note that the generalized Morrey spaces $L^{p,\omega}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ with normalized norm

$$\|f\|_{L^{p,\omega}(\mathbb{R}^n)} = \sup_{x\in\mathbb{R}^n,r>0} \omega(x,r)^{-1}\left|B(x,r)\right|^{-\frac{1}{p}}\left(\int_{B(x,r)}\left|f(x)\right|^p\,dx\right)^{\frac{1}{p}},$$

were first defined by Guliyev in [9]. When $\omega(x,r) = r^{\frac{\lambda-n}{p}}$, $L^{p,\omega}(\mathbb{R}^n) = L^{p,\lambda}(\mathbb{R}^n)$. It is the classical Morrey space which was first introduced by Morrey in [10]. There are many papers discussed the conditions on $\omega(x,r)$ to obtain the boundedness of operators on the generalized Morrey spaces. For example, in [8], the function φ is supposed to be a positively growth function and satisfy the double condition: for all $r > 0$, $\varphi(2r) \le D\varphi(r)$, where $D \ge 1$ is a constant independent of r. This type of conditions on φ is studied by many authors; see, for example, [11, 12]. In [13], the following statement was proved by Nakai for the Calderón-Zygmund singular integral operators T.

Theorem B *Let $1 \le p < \infty$ and let $\omega(x,r)$ satisfy the conditions*

$$c^{-1}\omega(x,r) \le \omega(x,t) \le c\omega(x,r),$$

whenever $r \le t \le 2r$, where c (≥ 1) does not depend on $t, r, x \in \mathbb{R}^n$ and

$$\int_r^\infty \omega(x,t)^p\frac{dt}{t} \le c\omega(x,r)^p,$$

where c does not depend on x and r. Then the operator T *is bounded on $L^{p,\omega}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ for $p > 1$ and from $L^{1,\omega}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ to $\mathrm{W}L^{1,\omega}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ for $p = 1$.*

The following statement, containing some results which were obtained in [8] and [13], was proved by Guliyev in [14, 15] (also see [16]).

Theorem C *Let $1 \le p < \infty$ and let the pair (ω_1, ω_2) satisfy the condition*

$$\int_t^\infty \omega_1(x,r)\frac{dr}{r} \le c\omega_2(x,t), \tag{1}$$

where c does not depend on x and t. Then the operator T *is bounded from $L^{p,\omega_1}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ to $L^{p,\omega_2}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ for $p > 1$ and from $L^{1,\omega_1}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ to $\mathrm{W}L^{1,\omega_2}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ for $p = 1$.*

Recently, in [17] and [9], Guliyev *et al.* introduced a weaker condition for the boundedness of Calderón-Zygmund singular integral operators from $L^{p,\omega_1}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ to $L^{p,\omega_2}(\mathbb{R}^n)$: If $1 \le p < +\infty$, for any $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$ and $t > 0$, there exists a constant $c > 0$, such that

$$\int_t^\infty \frac{\operatorname{ess\,inf}_{r<s<\infty}\omega_1(x,s)s^{\frac{n}{p}}}{r^{\frac{n}{p}+1}}\,dr \le c\omega_2(x,t). \tag{2}$$

By an easy computation, we can check that if the pair (ω_1, ω_2) satisfies double condition, then it will satisfy condition (1). Moreover, if (ω_1, ω_2) satisfies condition (1), it will also satisfy condition (2). But the opposite is not true. We refer to [13] and Remark 4.7 in [9] for details.

In this paper, we will obtain the boundedness of the intrinsic function, the intrinsic Littlewood-Paley g function, the intrinsic g_λ^* function and their commutators on generalized Morrey spaces when the pair (ω_1, ω_2) satisfies condition (2) or the following inequality:

$$\int_t^\infty \left(1 + \ln \frac{r}{t}\right) \frac{\operatorname{ess\,inf}_{r<s<\infty} \omega_1(x,s) s^{\frac{n}{p}}}{r^{\frac{n}{p}+1}} \, dr \le c\omega_2(x,t). \tag{3}$$

Our main results in this paper are stated as follows.

Theorem 1.1 *Let* $1 < p < \infty$, $0 < \alpha \le 1$, *let* (ω_1, ω_2) *satisfy condition* (2), *then* G_α *is bounded from* $L^{p,\omega_1}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ *to* $L^{p,\omega_2}(\mathbb{R}^n)$.

Theorem 1.2 *Let* $1 < p < \infty$, $0 < \alpha \le 1$, *let* (ω_1, ω_2) *satisfy condition* (2), *then for* $\lambda > 3 + \frac{2\alpha}{n}$, *we have* $g_{\lambda,\alpha}^*$ *is bounded from* $L^{p,\omega_1}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ *to* $L^{p,\omega_2}(\mathbb{R}^n)$.

Theorem 1.3 *Let* $1 < p < \infty$, $0 < \alpha \le 1$, $b \in \mathrm{BMO}$, *let* (ω_1, ω_2) *satisfy condition* (3), *then* $[b, G_\alpha]$ *is bounded from* $L^{p,\omega_1}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ *to* $L^{p,\omega_2}(\mathbb{R}^n)$.

Theorem 1.4 *Let* $1 < p < \infty$, $0 < \alpha \le 1$, $b \in \mathrm{BMO}$, *let* (ω_1, ω_2) *satisfy condition* (3), *then for* $\lambda > 3 + \frac{2\alpha}{n}$, $[b, g_{\lambda,\alpha}^*]$ *is bounded from* $L^{p,\omega_1}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ *to* $L^{p,\omega_2}(\mathbb{R}^n)$.

In [1], the author proved that the functions G_α and g_α are pointwise comparable. Thus, as a consequence of Theorem 1.1 and Theorem 1.3, we have the following results.

Corollary 1.5 *Let* $1 < p < \infty$, $0 < \alpha \le 1$, *let* (ω_1, ω_2) *satisfy condition* (2), *then* g_α *is bounded from* $L^{p,\omega_1}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ *to* $L^{p,\omega_2}(\mathbb{R}^n)$.

Corollary 1.6 *Let* $1 < p < \infty$, $0 < \alpha \le 1$, $b \in \mathrm{BMO}$, *and let* (ω_1, ω_2) *satisfy condition* (3), *then* $[b, g_\alpha]$ *is bounded from* $L^{p,\omega_1}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ *to* $L^{p,\omega_2}(\mathbb{R}^n)$.

Throughout this paper, we use the notation $A \preceq B$ to mean that there is a positive constant C (≥ 1) independent of all essential variables such that $A \le CB$. Moreover, C maybe different from place to place.

2 Proofs of main theorems

Before proving the main theorems, we need the following lemmas.

Lemma 2.1 ([18]) *The inequality* $\operatorname{ess\,sup}_{t>0} \omega(t) Hg(t) \preceq \operatorname{ess\,sup}_{t>0} \nu(t) g(t)$ *holds for all non-negative and non-increasing* g *on* $(0,\infty)$ *if and only if*

$$A := \sup_{t>0} \frac{\omega(t)}{t} \int_0^t \frac{dr}{\operatorname{ess\,sup}_{0<s<r} \nu(s)} < \infty, \tag{4}$$

where $Hg(t)$ *is the Hardy operator* $Hg(t) := \frac{1}{t}\int_0^t g(r)\, dr$, $0 < t < \infty$.

Lemma 2.2 ([19]) (1) *For* $1 < p < \infty$,

$$\|f\|_* \approx \sup_{x\in\mathbb{R}^n, r>0} \left(\frac{1}{|B(x,r)|} \int_{B(x,r)} \left|f(y) - f_{B(x,r)}\right|^p dy \right)^{\frac{1}{p}}.$$

(2) *Let* $f \in \mathrm{BMO}(\mathbb{R}^n)$, $0 < 2r < t$, *then*

$$|f_{B(x,r)} - f_{B(x,t)}| \preceq \|f\|_* \ln \frac{t}{r}.$$

Lemma 2.3 *For* $j \in \mathbb{Z}^+$, *denote*

$$G_{\alpha,2^j}(f)(x) = \left(\int_0^\infty \int_{|x-y|\leq 2^j t} \left(A_\alpha f(y,t)\right)^2 \frac{dy\,dt}{t^{n+1}} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}.$$

Let $1 < p < \infty$, $0 < \alpha \leq 1$, *then we have*

$$\left\| G_{\alpha,2^j}(f) \right\|_{L^p(\mathbb{R}^n)} \preceq 2^{j(\frac{3n}{2}+\alpha)} \left\| G_\alpha(f) \right\|_{L^p(\mathbb{R}^n)}.$$

From [1], we know that

$$G_{\alpha,\beta}(f)(x) \leq \beta^{\frac{3n}{2}+\alpha} G_\alpha(f)(x).$$

Then, by an easy computation, we get Lemma 2.3.

By a similar argument as in [20], we can easily get the following lemma.

Lemma 2.4 *Let* $1 < p < \infty$, $0 < \alpha \leq 1$, *then the commutators* $[b, G_\alpha]$ *is bounded from* $L^p(\mathbb{R}^n)$ *to itself whenever* $b \in \mathrm{BMO}$.

Now we are in a position to prove the theorems.

Proof of Theorem 1.1 The main ideas of these proofs come from [9]. We decompose $f = f_1 + f_2$, where $f_1(y) = f(y)\chi_{2B}(y)$, $f_2(y) = f(y) - f_1(y)$, $B := B(x_0, r)$. Then

$$\|G_\alpha f\|_{L^p(B(x_0,r))} \leq \|G_\alpha f_1\|_{L^p(B(x_0,r))} + \|G_\alpha f_2\|_{L^p(B(x_0,r))} := I + II.$$

First, let us estimate I. By Theorem A, we obtain

$$I \leq \|G_\alpha f_1\|_{L^p(\mathbb{R}^n)} \preceq \|f_1\|_{L^p(\mathbb{R}^n)} = \|f\|_{L^p(2B)} \preceq r^{\frac{n}{p}} \int_{2r}^\infty \|f\|_{L^p(B(x_0,t))} t^{-\frac{n}{p}-1}\,dt. \tag{5}$$

Then let us estimate II. Recalling the properties of function ϕ, we know that

$$\left|f_2 * \phi_t(y)\right| = \left| t^{-n} \int_{|y-z|\leq t} \phi\left(\frac{y-z}{t}\right) f_2(z)\,dz \right| \preceq t^{-n} \int_{|y-z|\leq t} \left|f_2(z)\right| dz.$$

Since $x \in B(x_0, r)$, $(y,t) \in \Gamma(x)$ and $|z - x_0| \geq 2r$, we have

$$r \leq |z - x_0| - |x_0 - x| \leq |x - z| \leq |x - y| + |y - z| \leq 2t.$$

So, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}
G_\alpha f_2(x) &\preceq \left(\int\int_{\Gamma(x)} \left| t^{-n} \int_{|y-z|\le t} \left|f_2(z)\right| dz\right|^2 \frac{dy\,dt}{t^{n+1}}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \\
&\preceq \left(\int_{t>r/2}\int_{|x-y|<t}\left(\int_{|z-x|\le 2t}\left|f_2(z)\right| dz\right)^2 \frac{dy\,dt}{t^{3n+1}}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \\
&\preceq \left(\int_{t>r/2}\left(\int_{|z-x|\le 2t}\left|f_2(z)\right| dz\right)^2 \frac{dt}{t^{2n+1}}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}.
\end{aligned}$$

By Minkowski's inequality and $|z-x| \ge |z-x_0| - |x_0-x| \ge \frac{1}{2}|z-x_0|$, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
G_\alpha f_2(x) &\preceq \int_{\mathbb{R}^n}\left(\int_{t>\frac{|z-x|}{2}} \frac{dt}{t^{2n+1}}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \left|f_2(z)\right| dz \\
&\preceq \int_{|z-x_0|>2r} \frac{|f(z)|}{|z-x|^n}\,dz \preceq \int_{|z-x_0|>2r} \frac{|f(z)|}{|z-x_0|^n}\,dz \\
&\preceq \int_{|z-x_0|>2r} \left|f(z)\right| \int_{|z-x_0|}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{t^{n+1}}\,dt\,dz \\
&= \int_{2r}^{+\infty}\int_{2r<|z-x_0|<t} \left|f(z)\right| dz \frac{1}{t^{n+1}}\,dt \preceq \int_{2r}^{\infty} \|f\|_{L^p(B(x_0,t))} t^{-\frac{n}{p}-1}\,dt.
\end{aligned}$$

The last inequality is due to Hölder's inequality. Thus,

$$\|G_\alpha f_2\|_{L^p(B(x_0,r))} \preceq r^{\frac{n}{p}} \int_{2r}^{\infty} \|f\|_{L^p(B(x_0,t))} t^{-\frac{n}{p}-1}\,dt. \tag{6}$$

By combining (5) and (6), we have

$$\|G_\alpha f\|_{L^p(B(x_0,r))} \preceq r^{\frac{n}{p}} \int_{2r}^{\infty} \|f\|_{L^p(B(x_0,t))} t^{-\frac{n}{p}-1}\,dt.$$

So, let $t = s^{-\frac{p}{n}}$; we have

$$\begin{aligned}
\|G_\alpha f\|_{L^{p,\omega_2}(\mathbb{R}^n)} &\preceq \sup_{x_0\in\mathbb{R}^n, r>0} \omega_2(x_0,r)^{-1}\left|B(x_0,r)\right|^{-\frac{1}{p}} r^{\frac{n}{p}} \int_{2r}^{\infty} \|f\|_{L^p(B(x_0,t))} \frac{1}{t^{\frac{n}{p}+1}}\,dt \\
&\preceq \sup_{x_0\in\mathbb{R}^n, r>0} \omega_2(x_0,r)^{-1} \int_0^{r^{-\frac{n}{p}}} \|f\|_{L^p(B(x_0,s^{-\frac{p}{n}}))}\,ds \\
&= \sup_{x_0\in\mathbb{R}^n, r>0} \omega_2\big(x_0,r^{-\frac{p}{n}}\big)^{-1} \int_0^{r} \|f\|_{L^p(B(x_0,s^{-\frac{p}{n}}))}\,ds.
\end{aligned}$$

Take $w(t) = \omega_2(x_0,t^{-\frac{p}{n}})^{-1}t$, $v(t) = \omega_1(x_0,t^{-\frac{p}{n}})^{-1}t$. Since (ω_1,ω_2) satisfies condition (2), we can verify that $w(t)$, $v(t)$ satisfy condition (4). Let $g(s) = \|f\|_{L^p(B(x_0,s^{-\frac{p}{n}}))}$. Obviously, it is decreasing on variable s. So, by Lemma 2.1, we can conclude the following estimates:

$$\|G_\alpha f\|_{L^{p,\omega_2}(\mathbb{R}^n)} \preceq \sup_{x_0\in\mathbb{R}^n, r>0} \omega_1\big(x_0,r^{-\frac{p}{n}}\big)^{-1} r \|f\|_{L^p(B(x_0,r^{-\frac{p}{n}}))} = \|f\|_{L^{p,\omega_1}(\mathbb{R}^n)}. \qquad \square$$

Proof of Theorem 1.2

$$\begin{aligned}\left[g_{\lambda,\alpha}^{*}(f)(x)\right]^{2} &= \int_{0}^{\infty}\int_{|x-y|<t}\left(\frac{t}{t+|x-y|}\right)^{n\lambda}\left(A_{\alpha}f(y,t)\right)^{2}\frac{dy\,dt}{t^{n+1}}\\ &\quad+\int_{0}^{\infty}\int_{|x-y|\geq t}\left(\frac{t}{t+|x-y|}\right)^{n\lambda}\left(A_{\alpha}f(y,t)\right)^{2}\frac{dy\,dt}{t^{n+1}}\\ &:= III+IV.\end{aligned}$$

First, let us estimate III:

$$III\leq\int_{0}^{+\infty}\int_{|x-y|<t}\left(A_{\alpha}f(y,t)\right)^{2}\frac{dy\,dt}{t^{n+1}}=\left(G_{\alpha}f(x)\right)^{2}.$$

Then let us estimate IV:

$$\begin{aligned}IV &\leq\sum_{j=1}^{\infty}\int_{0}^{\infty}\int_{2^{j-1}t\leq|x-y|\leq 2^{j}t}\left(\frac{t}{t+|x-y|}\right)^{n\lambda}\left(A_{\alpha}f(y,t)\right)^{2}\frac{dy\,dt}{t^{n+1}}\\ &\preceq\sum_{j=1}^{\infty}\int_{0}^{\infty}\int_{2^{j-1}t\leq|x-y|\leq 2^{j}t}2^{-jn\lambda}\left(A_{\alpha}f(y,t)\right)^{2}\frac{dy\,dt}{t^{n+1}}\\ &\preceq\sum_{j=1}^{\infty}2^{-jn\lambda}\int_{0}^{\infty}\int_{|x-y|\leq 2^{j}t}\left(A_{\alpha}f(y,t)\right)^{2}\frac{dy\,dt}{t^{n+1}}\\ &:=\sum_{j=1}^{\infty}2^{-jn\lambda}\left(G_{\alpha,2^{j}}(f)(x)\right)^{2}.\end{aligned}$$

Thus,

$$\left\|g_{\lambda,\alpha}^{*}(f)\right\|_{L^{p,\omega_{2}}(\mathbb{R}^{n})}\leq\|G_{\alpha}f\|_{L^{p,\omega_{2}}(\mathbb{R}^{n})}+\sum_{j=1}^{\infty}2^{-\frac{jn\lambda}{2}}\left\|G_{\alpha,2^{j}}(f)\right\|_{L^{p,\omega_{2}}(\mathbb{R}^{n})}.\tag{7}$$

By Theorem 1.1, we have

$$\|G_{\alpha}f\|_{L^{p,\omega_{2}}(\mathbb{R}^{n})}\preceq\|f\|_{L^{p,\omega_{1}}(\mathbb{R}^{n})}.\tag{8}$$

To complete the proof, it suffices to estimate $\|G_{\alpha,2^{j}}(f)\|_{L^{p,\omega_{2}}(\mathbb{R}^{n})}$. Take $f_1(y)=f(y)\chi_{2B}(y)$, $f_2(y)=f(y)-f_1(y)$, $2B=B(x_0,2r)$. Then

$$\left\|G_{\alpha,2^{j}}(f)\right\|_{L^{p}(B(x_0,r))}\leq\left\|G_{\alpha,2^{j}}(f_1)\right\|_{L^{p}(B(x_0,r))}+\left\|G_{\alpha,2^{j}}(f_2)\right\|_{L^{p}(B(x_0,r))}.\tag{9}$$

For the first part, by Lemma 2.3, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}\left\|G_{\alpha,2^{j}}(f_1)\right\|_{L^{p}(B(x_0,r))}&\preceq 2^{j(\frac{3n}{2}+\alpha)}\left\|G_{\alpha}(f_1)\right\|_{L^{p}(\mathbb{R}^{n})}\preceq 2^{j(\frac{3n}{2}+\alpha)}\|f\|_{L^{p}(2B)}\\ &\preceq 2^{j(\frac{3n}{2}+\alpha)}r^{\frac{n}{p}}\int_{2r}^{\infty}\|f\|_{L^{p}(B(x_0,t))}\frac{1}{t^{\frac{n}{p}+1}}\,dt.\end{aligned}\tag{10}$$

For the other part, we know

$$\begin{aligned} G_{\alpha,2^j}(f_2)(x) &= \left(\int_0^\infty \int_{|x-y|\le 2^j t} \big(A_\alpha f_2(y,t)\big)^2 \frac{dy\,dt}{t^{n+1}}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ &= \left(\int_0^\infty \int_{|x-y|\le 2^j t} \Big(\sup_{\phi\in\mathcal{C}_\alpha} \big|f_2 * \phi_t(y)\big|\Big)^2 \frac{dy\,dt}{t^{n+1}}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ &\preceq \left(\int_0^\infty \int_{|x-y|\le 2^j t} \left(\int_{|z-y|\le t} \big|f_2(z)\big|\,dz\right)^2 \frac{dy\,dt}{t^{3n+1}}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}. \end{aligned}$$

Since $|z-x| \le |z-y| + |y-x| \le 2^{j+1}t$, by Minkowski's inequality, we get

$$\begin{aligned} G_{\alpha,2^j}(f_2)(x) &\preceq \left(\int_0^\infty \int_{|x-y|\le 2^j t} \left(\int_{|z-x|\le 2^{j+1} t} \big|f_2(z)\big|\,dz\right)^2 \frac{dy\,dt}{t^{3n+1}}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ &\preceq \left(\int_0^\infty \left(\int_{|z-x|\le 2^{j+1} t} \big|f_2(z)\big|\,dz\right)^2 \frac{2^{jn}\,dt}{t^{2n+1}}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ &\preceq 2^{\frac{jn}{2}} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \left(\int_{t\ge \frac{|z-x|}{2^{j+1}}} \big|f_2(z)\big|^2 \frac{1}{t^{2n+1}}\,dt\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} dz \\ &\preceq 2^{\frac{3jn}{2}} \int_{|z-x_0|>2r} \frac{|f(z)|}{|z-x|^n}\,dz. \end{aligned}$$

For $x \in B(x_0,r)$, we have $|z-x| \ge |z-x_0| - |x_0-x| \ge |z-x_0| - \frac{1}{2}|z-x_0| = \frac{1}{2}|z-x_0|$. So by Fubini's theorem and Hölder's inequality, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} G_{\alpha,2^j}(f_2)(x) &\preceq 2^{\frac{3jn}{2}} \int_{|z-x_0|>2r} \frac{|f(z)|}{|z-x_0|^n}\,dz \\ &\preceq 2^{\frac{3jn}{2}} \int_{|z-x_0|>2r} \big|f(z)\big| \int_{|z-x_0|}^\infty \frac{1}{t^{n+1}}\,dt\,dz \\ &= 2^{\frac{3jn}{2}} \int_{2r}^\infty \int_{|z-x_0|<t} \big|f(z)\big| \frac{1}{t^{n+1}}\,dz\,dt \\ &\preceq 2^{\frac{3jn}{2}} \int_{2r}^\infty \|f\|_{L^p(B(x_0,t))} \frac{1}{t^{\frac{n}{p}+1}}\,dt. \end{aligned}$$

Thus,

$$\big\|G_{\alpha,2^j}(f_2)\big\|_{L^p(B(x_0,r))} \preceq 2^{\frac{3jn}{2}} r^{\frac{n}{p}} \int_{2r}^\infty \|f\|_{L^p(B(x_0,t))} \frac{1}{t^{\frac{n}{p}+1}}\,dt. \tag{11}$$

Combining by (9), (10), and (11), we have

$$\big\|G_{\alpha,2^j}(f)\big\|_{L^p(B(x_0,r))} \preceq 2^{j(\frac{3n}{2}+\alpha)} r^{\frac{n}{p}} \int_{2r}^\infty \|f\|_{L^p(B(x_0,t))} \frac{1}{t^{\frac{n}{p}+1}}\,dt.$$

Thus, by substitution of variables and Lemma 2.1, we get

$$\begin{aligned}
\left\| G_{\alpha,2^j}(f) \right\|_{L^{p,\omega_2}(\mathbb{R}^n)} &\preceq 2^{j(\frac{3n}{2}+\alpha)} \sup_{x_0\in\mathbb{R}^n, r>0} \omega_2\big(B(x_0,r)\big)^{-1} \left|B(x_0,r)\right|^{-\frac{1}{p}} \int_0^{r^{-\frac{n}{p}}} \|f\|_{L^p(B(x_0,s^{-\frac{p}{n}}))}\,ds \\
&= 2^{j(\frac{3n}{2}+\alpha)} \sup_{x_0\in\mathbb{R}^n, r>0} \omega_2\big(x_0, r^{-\frac{p}{n}}\big)^{-1} \int_0^{r} \|f\|_{L^p(B(x_0,s^{-\frac{p}{n}}))}\,ds \\
&\preceq 2^{j(\frac{3n}{2}+\alpha)} \sup_{x_0\in\mathbb{R}^n, r>0} \omega_1\big(x_0, r^{-\frac{p}{n}}\big)^{-1} r \|f\|_{L^p(B(x_0,r^{-\frac{p}{n}}))} \\
&= 2^{j(\frac{3n}{2}+\alpha)} \|f\|_{L^{p,\omega_1}(\mathbb{R}^n)}.
\end{aligned} \tag{12}$$

Since $\lambda > 3 + \frac{2\alpha}{n}$, by (7), (8) and (12), we have the desired theorem. □

Proof of Theorem 1.3 We decompose $f = f_1 + f_2$ as in the proof of Theorem 1.2, where $f_1 = f\chi_{2B}$ and $f_2 = f - f_1$. Then

$$\left\| [b,G_\alpha]f \right\|_{L^p(B(x_0,r))} \le \left\| [b,G_\alpha]f_1 \right\|_{L^p(B(x_0,r))} + \left\| [b,G_\alpha]f_2 \right\|_{L^p(B(x_0,r))}.$$

By Lemma 2.4, we have

$$\left\| [b,G_\alpha]f_1 \right\|_{L^p(B(x_0,r))} \preceq \|f_1\|_{L^p(\mathbb{R}^n)} = \|f\|_{L^p(2B)} \preceq r^{\frac{n}{p}} \int_{2r}^{\infty} \|f\|_{L^p(B(x_0,t))} \frac{1}{t^{\frac{n}{p}+1}}\,dt.$$

Next, we estimate the second part. We divide it into two parts. We have

$$\begin{aligned}
[b,G_\alpha]f_2(x) &= \left(\int\int_{\Gamma(x)} \sup_{\phi\in\mathcal{C}_\alpha} \left| \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \big[b(x)-b(z)\big]\phi_t(y-z)f_2(z)\,dz \right|^2 \frac{dy\,dt}{t^{n+1}} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \\
&\le \left(\int\int_{\Gamma(x)} \sup_{\phi\in\mathcal{C}_\alpha} \left| \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \big[b(x)-b_B\big]\phi_t(y-z)f_2(z)\,dz \right|^2 \frac{dy\,dt}{t^{n+1}} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \\
&\quad + \left(\int\int_{\Gamma(x)} \sup_{\phi\in\mathcal{C}_\alpha} \left| \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \big[b_B-b(z)\big]\phi_t(y-z)f_2(z)\,dz \right|^2 \frac{dy\,dt}{t^{n+1}} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \\
&:= V + VI.
\end{aligned}$$

First, for V, we find that

$$V = \left|b(x)-b_B\right| \left(\int\int_{\Gamma(x)} \sup_{\phi\in\mathcal{C}_\alpha} \left| \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \phi_t(y-z)f_2(z)\,dz \right|^2 \frac{dy\,dt}{t^{n+1}} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} = \left|b(x)-b_B\right| G_\alpha f_2(x).$$

Following the proof in Theorem 1.1, we get

$$\begin{aligned}
&\left(\int_{B(x_0,r)} \left|b(x)-b_B\right|^p \left|G_\alpha f_2(x)\right|^p dx \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \\
&\quad \preceq \left(\int_{B(x_0,r)} \left|b(x)-b_B\right|^p dx \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \int_{2r}^{+\infty} \|f\|_{L^p(B(x_0,t))} \frac{dt}{t^{\frac{n}{p}+1}} \\
&\quad \preceq \|b\|_* r^{\frac{n}{p}} \int_{2r}^{+\infty} \|f\|_{L^p(B(x_0,t))} \frac{dt}{t^{\frac{n}{p}+1}}.
\end{aligned}$$

For VI, since $|y-x|<t$, we get $|x-z|<2t$. Thus, by Minkowski's inequality, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}
VI &\preceq \left(\int\int_{\Gamma(x)}\left|\int_{|x-z|<2t}\left|b_B-b(z)\right|\left|f_2(z)\right|dz\right|^2\frac{dy\,dt}{t^{3n+1}}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}\\
&\preceq \left(\int_0^\infty\left|\int_{|x-z|<2t}\left|b_B-b(z)\right|\left|f_2(z)\right|dz\right|^2\frac{dt}{t^{2n+1}}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}\\
&\preceq \int_{|x_0-z|>2r}\left|b_B-b(z)\right|\left|f(z)\right|\frac{1}{|x-z|^n}\,dz.
\end{aligned}$$

Since $|z-x|\geq\frac{1}{2}|z-x_0|$, by Fubini's theorem, we get

$$\begin{aligned}
\left(\int_{B(x_0,r)}|VI|^p\,dx\right)^{\frac{1}{p}} &\preceq \left(\int_{B(x_0,r)}\left|\int_{|x_0-z|>2r}\left|b_B-b(z)\right|\left|f(z)\right|\frac{1}{|x-z|^n}\,dz\right|^p dx\right)^{\frac{1}{p}}\\
&\preceq r^{\frac{n}{p}}\int_{|x_0-z|>2r}\left|b_B-b(z)\right|\left|f(z)\right|\frac{1}{|x_0-z|^n}\,dz\\
&\preceq r^{\frac{n}{p}}\int_{|x_0-z|>2r}\left|b_B-b(z)\right|\left|f(z)\right|\int_{|x_0-z|}^{+\infty}\frac{1}{t^{n+1}}\,dt\,dz\\
&\preceq r^{\frac{n}{p}}\int_{2r}^{+\infty}\int_{B(x_0,t)}\left|b_B-b(z)\right|\left|f(z)\right|dz\frac{1}{t^{n+1}}\,dt\\
&\preceq r^{\frac{n}{p}}\int_{2r}^{+\infty}\int_{B(x_0,t)}|b_B-b_{B(x_0,t)}|\left|f(z)\right|dz\frac{1}{t^{n+1}}\,dt\\
&\quad + r^{\frac{n}{p}}\int_{2r}^{+\infty}\int_{B(x_0,t)}\left|b(z)-b_{B(x_0,t)}\right|\left|f(z)\right|dz\frac{1}{t^{n+1}}\,dt\\
&:= A+B.
\end{aligned}$$

For A, using Lemma 2.2 and Hölder's inequality, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
A &\preceq \|b\|_* r^{\frac{n}{p}}\int_{2r}^{+\infty}\int_{B(x_0,t)}\left|f(z)\right|dz\frac{1}{t^{n+1}}\ln\frac{t}{r}\,dt\\
&\preceq r^{\frac{n}{p}}\int_{2r}^{+\infty}\ln\frac{t}{r}\|f\|_{L^p(B(x_0,t))}\frac{dt}{t^{\frac{n}{p}+1}}.
\end{aligned}$$

For B, we denote $D=\int_{B(x_0,t)}|f(z)||b_{B(x_0,t)}-b(z)|\,dz$. Then, by Hölder's inequality and Lemma 2.2, we get

$$\begin{aligned}
D &\leq \left(\int_{B(x_0,t)}\left|f(z)\right|^p dz\right)^{\frac{1}{p}}\left(\int_{B(x_0,t)}\left|b_{B(x_0,t)}-b(z)\right|^{p'}dz\right)^{\frac{1}{p'}}\\
&\preceq t^{\frac{n}{p'}}\|b\|_*\|f\|_{L^p(B(x_0,t))}.
\end{aligned}$$

This yields $B\preceq r^{\frac{n}{p}}\int_{2r}^{+\infty}\|f\|_{L^p(B(x_0,t))}\frac{dt}{t^{\frac{n}{p}+1}}$. Thus,

$$\left\|[b,G_\alpha]f\right\|_{L^p(B(x_0,r))}\preceq r^{\frac{n}{p}}\int_{2r}^{\infty}\|f\|_{L^p(B(x_0,t))}\frac{1}{t^{\frac{n}{p}+1}}\left(1+\ln\frac{t}{r}\right)dt.$$

By a change of variables, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}
&\big\|[b,G_\alpha]f\big\|_{L^{p,\omega_2}(\mathbb{R}^n)}\\
&\quad\preceq \sup_{x_0\in\mathbb{R}^n,r>0}\omega_2(x_0,r)^{-1}\big|B(x_0,r)\big|^{-\frac{1}{p}}r^{\frac{n}{p}}\int_{2r}^{\infty}\|f\|_{L^p(B(x_0,t))}\frac{1}{t^{\frac{n}{p}+1}}\left(1+\ln\frac{t}{r}\right)dt\\
&\quad\preceq \sup_{x_0\in\mathbb{R}^n,r>0}\omega_2(x_0,r)^{-1}\int_0^{r^{-\frac{n}{p}}}\|f\|_{L^p(B(x_0,s^{-\frac{p}{n}}))}\left(1+\ln\frac{s^{-\frac{p}{n}}}{r}\right)ds\\
&\quad= \sup_{x_0\in\mathbb{R}^n,r>0}\omega_2\big(x_0,r^{-\frac{p}{n}}\big)^{-1}\int_0^{r}\|f\|_{L^p(B(x_0,s^{-\frac{p}{n}}))}\left(1+\frac{p}{n}\ln\frac{r}{s}\right)ds.
\end{aligned}$$

Let $w(t)=\omega_2(x_0,t^{-\frac{p}{n}})^{-1}t$, $v(t)=\omega_1(x_0,t^{-\frac{p}{n}})^{-1}t$. Since (ω_1,ω_2) satisfies condition (3), by a similarly argument with Theorem 1.1, we conclude the following estimates:

$$\big\|[b,G_\alpha]f\big\|_{L^{p,\omega_2}(\mathbb{R}^n)}\preceq \sup_{x_0\in\mathbb{R}^n,r>0}\omega_1\big(x_0,r^{-\frac{p}{n}}\big)^{-1}r\|f\|_{L^p(B(x_0,r^{-\frac{p}{n}}))}=\|f\|_{L^{p,\omega_1}(\mathbb{R}^n)}.$$

Using an argument similar to the above proofs and that of Theorem 1.2, we can also show the boundedness of $[b,g^*_{\lambda,\alpha}]$. □

Competing interests
The author declares that they have no competing interests.

Authors' contributions
All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

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Acknowledgements
This work was completed with the support of Scientific Research Fund of Zhejiang Provincial Education Department No. Y201225707.

Received: 25 September 2013 Accepted: 13 March 2014 Published: 28 Mar 2014

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10.1186/1029-242X-2014-128
Cite this article as: Wu and Zheng: Commutators of intrinsic square functions on generalized Morrey spaces. *Journal of Inequalities and Applications* 2014, 2014:128